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tested not the loss of memory as such, but merely the fading of the memory after-image" is surely inaccurate.

The book as a whole is a decided step in the right direction—away from generality and technicality, and towards concrete facts and their specific application. It is probably the most practical text-book of educational psychology that has yet appeared. W. S. FOSTER.

*An Elementary Study of the Brain, Based on the Dissection of the Brain of the Sheep.* By EBEN W. FISKE, A.M., M.D. Illustrated with photographs and diagrams by the author. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1913. pp. vi, 133. Price, \$1.25, net.

The book is an elementary laboratory manual for a special course in biology. The first two chapters orient the student in the comparative (phylogenetic and ontogenetic) anatomy of the brain. The third to ninth chapters contain directions for the dissection of the sheep's brain and descriptions of the structures to be studied. Physiological and psychological aspects of brain-formations find mention in various places, but they receive greatest attention in the summary, chapter X. Here we find a discussion of the central representation of the senses in the lower animals and man; the direct and indirect paths of conduction from the sense-organs to and through the cortex are traced; and the human brain is broadly interpreted in terms of its history and functions. One can only wish the chapter were less brief and schematic.

The author follows a good rule in giving the etymology of the technical terms which beset the beginner in brain-anatomy and brain-physiology. Unfortunately, however, he has not submitted his derivations to a philologist, with the result that he often falls into error. *Protoplasm* should be derived from Gk. *proto-*, first, and *plasma*, something formed. *Ontogenetic* comes from Gk. *on (ont-)*, being, and *genetikos* adj. of *genesis*, generation. There is no Latin word *bi* for two, or *quad* for four; and the forms *bigeminus*, *quadrigeminus* are themselves Latin. The Gk. infinitive *phyein* is transitive; and the forms *hypophysis*, undergrowth and *epiphysis*, excrescence are already Greek. *Pellucidus* is a Latin adjective. *Cineria* should be *cinerea*. *Arachnoid* represents the Gk. *arachnoeides*, not *arachne*. *Chiasma* is itself a Gk. word, and there is no Gk. verb *chiozein*. The Gk. word *eidos* does not mean *like*, and the word *arche* does not mean first. Instances of this sort could be multiplied, and show a carelessness that is sadly out of place in a scientific manual.

The simplicity and clearness with which the difficult subject is presented are worthy of praise. The photographs and diagrams are numerous and excellent. There is a bibliography of twelve titles. W. S. FOSTER.

*Palaeolithic Man and Terramara Settlements in Europe.* By R. MUNRO. Being the Munro Lectures in Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology in connection with the University of Edinburgh, delivered February and March, 1912. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1912. pp. xxiv+507.

The first and larger portion of this volume (pp. 1-287) deals with the material remains, and the culture and civilization, of the palaeolithic races of Europe. The object of the Munro foundation is "to popularize prehistoric methods and research, and to stimulate the inquiring faculties of intelligent persons to pursue the subject on